

HOME READING.

Ye Ballade of Ye Lytle Greene
Appel.

green apple lay out in the rain,
and you like a soul that writhed in pain,
oh, oh, oh, oh!

the green son came down the lane,
the red,

the apple and writhes in pain,
oh, oh, oh, oh!

and the apple should both get ripe,

the days of greenness are days of grieve,
oh, oh, oh, oh, oh!

fastest time on record, expecting in return
to receive a *pear boise* of equal note.

Some idea of our speed may be gained
when it is understood that less than twenty
minutes sufficed to bring us down the road,
which, it will be remembered, we were some
two hours in ascending. W. S. G.

The Chronic Sorehead.

It may as well be accepted as a settled
fact in politics that there are, and always
will be, many men in all parties who cannot
possibly be satisfied with any nomination.
The cranks who infest the Democratic party
are fewer in number than those in the Repub-
lican party. The explanation of this
is obvious. Democratic party discipline is
brutally severe. The rank and file of the
organization take their principles like their
whiskey—straight. With the Republicans
on the other hand, discipline is lax. If we
have nothing else, we have independence;
and independence sometimes, when mis-
directed, leads to crankiness, pure and simple.
From the very earliest day of its organiza-
tion, the Republican party has been a cave
of Adullum, into which have flockled all who
had a grievance. Naturally, these have usually
kept their grievances, and they have usually
managed to collect a few more after they
have begun to feel at home. "Liberty in
all things" has been the watchword of the
Republican party. Consequently where
liberty of speech has not only been toler-
ated, but encouraged, the cranks, to borrow
a political phrase, have "unshingled their jaw-
tackles," and have exercised the inalienable
right of a man to express opinions, individ-
ual and collective, in season and out of sea-
son. We are justly proud of our "kickers."
If we were oppressive in our domestic dis-
cipline, or poor in numbers, we should con-
sider their course to be disgraceful and an-
noying. As it is, we regard their antics
with a calmness superior to provocation.

If we scan the history of the Republican
party, we shall find that although the num-
bers of our disturbers of the peace have
varied, from year to year, the chief leaders
among them remain the same through all
changes. In Massachusetts, for example,
where the tendency of education is to make
people "viewy," the names of Thomas
Wentworth Higginson, James Freeman
Clarke, the Adams family, F. W. Bird,
the late Samuel Bowles, Edward Atkinson,
and a few others, will appear on every lis-
t of callers for excursions outside of the Repub-
lican organization.

All of these gentlemen are, or have been,
identified with the party; but some of them,
like the Adamses, for ex-

ample, have so prolonged their excursion
that they have become lost to sight though
still to memory dear. The Adams family
know so much more than other people that
their bewildering movements are regarded
with a certain sense of awe by less favored
mortals.

In New York Mr. George Wil-
liam Curtis, Carl Schurz, George Haven
Putnam, F. W. Whitridge, Mr. E. L. God-
kin (late editor of the *Weekly Touch of July*)
(ment), John Cochrane, and several other
equally distinguished men, invariably lead
the van in all movements designed to bring
confusion into the Republican ranks. One
exception is that of General Cochrane, who
was so overruled a Republican that he was
nominated for Vice-President with General
Fremont, in 1864, by the Cleveland come-
ters, is now a member in Tammany Hall.

The other gentlemen whom we have named
will be recognized as having been more or
less actively identified with all the sorehead
movements that have ever occurred in the
Republican party since they came of age.

The trip there can be made in light wagons,
and the wagons used afterward for shelter.
It takes but a few minutes' work to raise the
cover and make the interior very com-
fortable sleeping places. The boys of the
party will consider the wagons a much pre-
ferred place.

The wagon may either be hoisted over or
the cover supported on poles cut from the
woods. The latter way is the best. The
poles may be screwed to the wagon-bed or
slipped through ring screws put along the
side. For each wagon eight poles must be
cut, four for each side. The poles are cut
with a fork at the top, and in these forks are
laid long poles to go lengthwise of the
wagon. The poles are tied at the four cor-
ners with leather thongs, and make a very
firm frame. A half A tent can be made
against one side of the wagon by stretching
ropes from the top of the poles to pegs
driven in the ground, and putting a canvas
or rubber cover over them. This will serve
as general living-room, and for a dining
room when the weather is bad.

The bed should be made of straw with a
blanket over it, and one or two extra blan-
kets which may be needed for coverings. It
is all very well to talk of sleeping on the
ground, "under the free canopy of heaven,
with the stars to keep a sleepless watch
over you," but the actual fact is not all that
there is much difference of opinion about
what time in the year is most desirable for
camping out. We have found from our
own experience that any time after the
weather is warm enough in the spring until
there is danger of being caught by the first
snow in the fall, is a good time to go, and
that each and every month has particular
attractions of its own.

There is nothing more delightful than the
fresh greenness of the woods in the warm,
early spring, unless it is their deep, quiet
shade on hot, midsummer days, or the bril-
liant show to which the same woods treat
you in October. It is a good thing to camp
out for a week or two in the early spring,
because it comes after the cold winter days
which have been spent in close rooms, and
the open air seems particularly grateful after
the confinement, but in most climates the
first of June is the earliest that persons not
accustomed to camp life could try it with
safety.

Even our domestic, herbivorous animals
drive better when bone is added to their
bill of fare. The cow which every year
gives birth to young has an excessive drain
upon her supply of bone material, and craves
bone to such an extent that she will try to
masticate even very large ones, as every
farmer's boy can testify. Veterinary sur-
geons have long known that certain diseases
of their dumb patients can only be suc-
cessfully treated by feeding them bone meal.

A dam, too aristocratic to gnaw bones, gave
birth to successive litters of rickety pups,
since which she has been fed with food con-
taining bone meal, and has given birth to
perfectly healthy ones by the same size.

Any person engaged in raising poultry
knows that their birds must have bone sup-
plied to them, or they will furnish only soft-
shelled eggs. Bone is now acknowledged
to be the best fertilizer for New England
farms.

Visit one of these farms in the
month of June, and you can count the hills
where the corn grew three years before by
the spots of grass which stud the earth at
regular intervals. The farmer will tell you,
"Bone did it."

Arguments in favor of eating bone to pro-
tect the teeth, as well as to cure a long
catalogue of bone and other diseases, might be continued indefinitely, but as "a
word to the wise" is sufficient, it seems only
necessary to add that a long continued ex-
periment has been made upon a family with
results which fully justify these claims.

The bones were selected from perfectly
healthy animals, none being used that bore
any blemish of abnormal growth, carefully
cured, without being allowed to pass through
any perceptible chemical change, finely
granulated, and incorporated into soups,
gravies, bread, etc., in the proportion of
from one to two or three spoonfuls to each
of one pint of soup, gravy, or flour.—Sci-
entific American.

If your neighbor invents anything, copy it
as closely as the law allows; copy it exactly
if you can, and then cut him out in price.

This is real business, unmixed with semi-
gentility. I hesitate at nothing which is not
absolutely prohibited by law. If you are
young, and have a lingering twinge of senti-
ment about you, get rid of it at once by re-
membering that if you copy another man's
idea, everybody around you is doing the
same.

Do not concern yourself about the abso-
lutely good quality of your productions; of
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You must not allow yourself to be bound
by the standard of excellence you profess.

That manifestly would affect your profit,
and naturally your aim is to get all to buy
your goods at half their market price, do not let

your creditors stand in the way of a good bar-
gain. It is not your business to inquire
how he can sell at half price, nor to know
that he is preparing to decamp to the antip-
odes. "Buy in the cheapest market and sell

in the dearest is your axiom, and let the
creditors look out for themselves.

We once heard a man boast that a child
of ten years could buy on as good terms at

his establishment as the oldest veterans in
the trade. That man yielded to one of the
most ridiculous forms of sentimentalism,

and the table service should be as limited as
possible." Bright new tin pie-pans are the
best thing for plates, tin cups serve for cof-
fee and water, and small tin patty-pans can
be used for sauce dishes. The tea-spoons
should be of tin, and only common knives
and plated silver or steel forks taken. The
idea of camping out is to take a rest from
care; therefore, nothing which requires
much looking after should be taken. The
tinware should be carefully washed every
time it is used, and it will last through
several campaigning expeditions.

All provisions must be carefully packed
in bags and tin boxes. The bags should be
of various sizes, and made expressly for the
purpose out of a heavy linen or drilling; they
should have a tape for tying sewed to
one side, two inches from the top, and long
loops sewed firmly to the top, by which the
bag may be hung up on a limb or line to
keep its contents from animals or insects.

A large tin cracker-box will be found useful
for storing native's listlessly puffing

and the noise of the wind.

One of the best rules in conversation is
never to say a thing which any of the com-
pany can reasonably wish that we had left
unsaid.

Silence is the wit of fools and one of the
virtues of the wise.—Bonnard.

Camping Out.

SUGGESTIONS OF A VETERAN—HOW TO AVOID DISCOMFORT.

The most important things about camping
out are, first, to go, and next, after you have
gone, to be "pleased with a rattle and tinkle
with a straw."

There is nothing more refreshing than
spending a few days in the woods. One
reason, perhaps, why more people do not make
take their summer rest in camp is because
so many have an idea that camping out in-
volves a vast amount of preparation in the
way of outfit, which includes the getting to-
gether of tents and a great array of miscel-
laneous paraphernalia.

Then, too, they have turned their thoughts to
distant camping places, instead of ones near home.

Extended excursions which penetrate
into unknown and untired wildernesses are
delightful, as many who have tried them
will admit, but a great deal of enjoyment,
pleasure and profit can be had from a much
less expensive expedition. So we will leave
long excursions for the present, and will try
to show that it is not a very difficult
thing for one or two families to spend a
week or more of the pleasant summer or
autumn weather in camp in some attractive
spot near home.

Those who live not far from the Catskills,
the Rocky mountains or the seashore do
well to choose some desirable spot in one of
these desirable localities for a camping
place, but those who do not, have no need to
make them the Mecca of a thousand-mile
pilgrimage, for it is generally possible to
find good camping places within a convenient
distance of home. Anyway, it is better
to pitch you tent in a spot not quite so
attractive as some other, than not to pitch it
at all:

The length of time to be spent in camp,
the distances to be traveled, and the accessibility
of the place to the railroad will all
have much to do about determining what to
take and now to take it.

Unless one has a very good tent it is
well to select a site not very far from some
house where shelter can be had for the
ladies and children in case of a storm or
long-continued shower.

A tent can usually be borrowed or hired,

and a very good substitute for a regular tent
can be made out of a covered wagon.

If the place selected is not too far away
the trip there can be made in light wagons,
and the wagons used afterward for shelter.
It takes but a few minutes' work to raise the
cover and make the interior very com-
fortable sleeping places. The boys of the
party will consider the wagons a much pre-
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The wagon may either be hoisted over or
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upon her supply of bone material, and craves
bone to such an extent that she will try to
masticate even very large ones, as every
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A dam, too aristocratic to gnaw bones, gave
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Excepting civilized men, all flesh eaters
eat as much of the bone of the ani-
mals they devour as they can break with
their teeth sufficiently fine to swallow, and
all have good dental organs. Place before
a tribe of Indians everything the earth pro-
duces in the shape of food and they will eat
only animal food as long as that lasts; but
put them upon a reservation and feed them
as civilized people feed themselves, and they
too soon suffer from decay of the teeth.

Take from any carnivorous animal his sup-
ply of bone which nature furnishes with the
meat, and the decay of the teeth is sure to
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